Some examples are described in co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/117,841, titled *Peptoids Incorporating Chemoselective Functionalities,* filed April 6, 2001, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety and for all purposes.

B1 cont

Page 24, lines 1-7:

The anchoring and linker groups may be attached to the peptoid at either the C- or N-terminus. They can be attached either as a submonomer (e.g., as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,877,278 and above-referenced co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/117,841 during the peptoid synthesis as described above in the patent documents incorporated by reference, or with in situ activated amino acid coupling steps, as a modification of the peptoid after synthesis, according to procedures known to those of skill in the art.

B2

Page 24, line 29 to page 25, line 4:

The thiol or biotin anchoring group can also be attached to the end of the peptoid at the C-terminus. For example, 4-(diphenylhydroxymethyl)benzoic acid (available from Fluka) is treated with cystamine hydrochloride in the presence of an acid catalyst. Next the resulting amine is protected as the *N*-(9-flurenylmethoxycarbonyl) (*N*-FMOC) derivative, and the resulting FMOC-NH-CH_2CH_2-S-Tr-COOH is coupled to aminomethyl-Big Beads (400-500 microns, Polymer Labs). The peptoid is synthesized on the deprotected amine as described above, and treatment with TFA results in cleavage of the thiol-modified peptoid from the resin, while leaving the trityl protecting group on the resin. Such procedures are described in the above-referenced co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/117,841.

B3

Page 27, lines 2-11:

Figs. 4A and 4B briefly illustrate processes for making protein-binding agent arrays for some embodiments of the invention in accordance with the procedures described above. In Fig. 4A, a process (400) for making an array in which protein-binding agents are bound directly to the inorganic surface of a bare planar substrate is depicted. A planar substrate 412 with a gold or aluminum surface is provided (410). The surface is prepared for binding (cleaned) as described above. Protein-binding agents 422 with a thiol anchoring group 424 are spotted onto the substrate 412 (420). Once binding of the protein-binding agents is complete, a blocking agent 432, namely a hydrophilic group, such as an alcohol, or a protein is applied to the surface of the substrate 412 where no protein-binding agent 422 is bound (430).

B4